TERMS.—DAILY, per annum, (Or 10 Cents per Wee TRI-WKEKLY, per annum, WEEKLY, per annum,

WHEELING VA-

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1852.

## WINFIELD SCOTT FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Blectors at Large WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Wing Electoral Ticket.

1er Divinier—HDM. R. KILHY, of Namemond,
2nd Barrier—HDM. R. GHAMBERS, of Meckle

Jan Darrier—THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, of Hall Jan Durriggs-THOMAS S. PLOURNOY, of Haling tru Burriggs.—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.

John Durriggs-ALEXANDER RIVES, of Albermarie.

Our Durriggs-William C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.

John Burriggs-HOBERT, MAYO, of Westmoreland.

John Burriggs-HERRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfux.

Her Durriggs-ALEXYR R. BOTELER, of Jefferson, 1878 Durriggs-ALEXYR R. BOTELER, of Jefferson, 1878 Durriggs-LUL J. B. Hal DWIN, of Abgusta.

1278 Durriggs-JOHN ECHOLS, of Monroe.

Live Durriggs-Walter PRESTON, of Washington.

1771 Durriggs-UOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.

1678 Burriggs-UOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.

it als are to the PUBLIC. It is with no affected diffidence and distrust of pender him more deserving of their favors, is the our ability to discharge fully the editorial duties which we have assumed, that we enter upon the performance of the work assigned us. We have ong entertained the opinion that the true responsibility of the editorial position is far too slightly appreciated by the public, and oftentimes by the editor himself. To our mind, there can be but few positions in life, in which there is more scope for the exercise of influence, and it hence becomes a question of the gravest importance that that infinence should be properly directed, and in order to ts proper direction, it must be properly understood to the judy by the editor at least. The newspaper penetrates the old and the vonng, the educated and the illiterate, and it is too often the case that it constitutes the almost entire reading of a large class of the munity. Hence, its influence for good or for evil is almost illimitable. It is too frequently the case that many of its readers desire no more convincing evidence, even of the most palpable and gross mis-statements, than the simple fact that they have seen them in print. If all publications were what they should be, this would be well. But afortunately this is not the case, nor is it possible to have them such, and all that can be done is to attempt to improve as far as is practicable. Good sentiments and good morals, propounde columns of a paper, may be the means of permanently fixing in the minds of, the young, impressions which will endure through life, and the good effects of which may never be effaced; while the contrary, immoral principles and reckless mis-statements, promulgated through the same medium, but too often and a responsive echo in the breasts of men of all grades, who are unfortunately by nature but too prone to evil rather than its opposite. Hence, the responsibility above referred to, and he, who knowingly would abuse the responsibility thus cast upon him, is capable of

We shall not enlarge further upon this subject. but will briefly place before you the plan and design of our paper.

any concievable act, no matter how base or repul-

sive to the better feelings of mankind.

The utter impossibility of sustaining and circu lating a paper purely scientific or literary in most has served to convince us that a paper here, which would combine, so far as practicable, the different departments which are elsewhere separated, would approximate more accesty towards supplying the wants of our reading public, than any other with which we are acquainted. Many of our reacher are laborers, who have neither the time, inclination, nor means to enable them to take combination of newspaper elements than in any other manner. The same may be true in some particulars, of every class of newspaper readers, and hence we have determined to combine in the effort will be wanting on our part, and we have every assurance that no expense will be spared by the publishers, in order to accomplish the proposed end. We enter upon our task with the earnest desire to discharge fully all the obligations thereby imposed upon us, and must of necessity often throw ourselves upon the indulgence of a forbearing public, who, even if we fall short of our aims will, we hope, still believe them to have been good. In the establishment of this paper, it is proper, owing to false impressions, which have been suffered to develope themselves in this community, to repeat what we have heretofore said, that the editor and publishers of this paper have no design whatever to interfere with the success of any paper here or elsewhere. On the contrary, we sincerely with the papers of this city all proper success, and hope that they may become much

elt is hardly necessary for us to say that the politcal principles of this paper are Waig, and that we controlly approve of the late declaration of those principles made by the Baltimore Whig Conven tion, as containing the great and essential elements f harmony, developement and prosperity. While these are our present views, we hesitate not to say that we are open to conviction, and if our Democratic fliends can convince us that our principles are wrong, we are willing to renounce them at once, and embrace those which we may then think right. Nor are we so blind and bigoted as to suppose that the whig platform will prove a political panacea for all time. We advocate it simply because we believe that the principles therein contained are component with the original principles of our Union, and at the same time applicable to the present wants and exigencies of the country. The and necessities of the community. What is at one period expedient and proper in the government of manualty, may at another period, from an entire change of circumstances, become mexpedient and What is one day good and proper food for the physical constitution, may on the next in luce disease and dissolution. So it is with notions The aliment of one period may become the poison

with the entire corps editorial. We shall at all mes endeavor to do them impartial justice, hile we shall upon all occasions, notice and anindvert apon whatever we may deem a proper bject of observation and remark in any paper et we trust that we shall be able to do so in a manr calcuisted to do violence to the feelings of no e, and shall certainly attempt to make no remarks uments which we do not deem fully justified he occasion and the subject. We shall at all be ready to hear and to have a proper discusmour commus of all questions of public and mothing by hoandid examination in coner we become convinced thereof,

co. We take our post, then, with thes

utual advantage. We aim to establish a useful paper in your midst, but in order to do so we have your assistance. We only ask a fair trial If we fail to meet your expectations, your loss is small, ours is incalculable. The present occasion, we have been induced to believe, is a most auspicious one for our enterprise. Your country is everywhere being developed, your resources are daily becoming more enlarged and expanded, your 85 00 facilities for communicating with every portion of \$3 00 the Union will soon be almost perfect, your trade Must increase in the ratio of your other improve ments, and your population must be quadrupled in a short space of time. Amid prospects like these for your local advancement, we pitch our tent among you. We shall assuredly endeavor to deserve, and hope to receive your confidence and support, and such being our intentions and wishes, we appear before you, trusting without fear to the candid judgement of our readers. J. H. PENDLETON.

The undersigned has nothing to say in the way of a Salutatory, other than to express his concurrence in the above annunciation of the design and objects of this paper, and the principles which shall control it. If there is any one inducement greater

than the rest of the many inducements which he has to use his utmost exertions to make this paper all that has been promised, it is the grateful recollection of the kindness and encouragement which he has uniformily received from the citizens of Wheeling, of all parties and all sects, whenever he has appealed to their enterprise and liberality. That his connection with this new enterprise, may

OLIVER I. TAYLOR.

THE WHERLING BRIDGE We give below the final vote of the House of Representa-ives, taken on Thursday last, on the bill legalizing this structure, and establishing a post road over it. We regre that we have been unable to procure a copy of the bill in ers. The overwhelming majority, by which the bill passed, of itself, administers a just reduke to the arrogant asseu, in their, auministics a just reduce to the arrogant es-sumption of jurisdiction and legislative power, made by a majority of the supreme Judiciat tribunal of the country, and will, we hope, make that court move cautious in future as nent it may render upon questions with which it into all ranks and conditions of life; it is read by the proposition that important questions of fact, involving not only important principles of private vested rights and state sovereignty; but also, intimately connected with the great commercial and internal improvement interests of the whole country; are not to hang upon the dictum of an exparte upon when properly before the court, & then only, by an impartial jury of the country, after a full hearing of the facts, error, and will frankly confess that their opposition to this ational structure was without foundation, and like the opposition of a people of old, to the preaching of Paul, origin ed in a few 'crafts men' in the person of steamboat owners. who like Demetrius, feared that their craft was in danse to be set at nought' by the increased land facilities for transportation afforded by this great work. We have in its present form, and thus become 'the supreme law of this land' before which, courts and factious opposition alike must bow. The bill has been twice read in the Senate, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and will be taken up and acted upon, we hope, in a few days, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declar-ing the Wheeling bridges lawful structures and post-roads. Mr. Olds concluded his a gument in support of the bill, replying to the various objections urged against it.

Mr. Dean moved that the bill be laid on the table; which no tion was negatived: Yeas 35, Yeas 119. The motion, heretofore made, to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was

then disagreed to, when—
The bill was read the third time and presed by the fol WEAS Messrs. Aiken, Willis, Allen, Ashe, verett, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Bowie, Bowne, Boyd, Bragg, Breckenridge, Brenton, Briggs, A. G. Brown, G. H. Brown, Buell, E. C. Cable, Caskie, Chastain, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Coleock, Conger, Cullom, Davis, Dawson, Cisnew, Doty, Darkie, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmondson, Eyans, Fzalkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hasper, Harris, Hascall, Hendricks, Henn, Hib-bard, Holladay, Horsford, Houston, How, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, A. Johnson, J. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kuhns, Lockhart, Mace, Mann, Martin, Mason, McCorkle, McMullen, Mc Queene, Miller, Millson, Miner, Molony, Moore, Newton, Olds, Orr, Outlaw, Sam'l W. and read many papers. Hence, we are satisfied that we can better accommodate their wants by a Powell, Price, Riddle, Robic, Smith, Stanley, Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stephens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sweetser, Taylor, Thompson, Venable, Walsh, Watkius, Welch, White, Wilcox

and Woodward—115. NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Appleton, Bibighaus, most available manner, the Political, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Agricultural, Local and general business infelligence of the day. How far this is practicable, time must determine. No Johnson, King, Kurtz, McLanahan, Parker, Read, Robbins, Ross, Scudder, Seymour, Origen, S. Seymour, Thaddeus Stephens, Stratton, Sutherland, Townshend, Ward, Washburn, Addison, Whith, Wildrick-42.

From every portion of the State, the Whig presses confidently express the belief that the Old Dominion will yet right herself, and prefer her own native-born and distinguished son, Winfield Scott, to the new prize champion of Southern Rights, lately discovered amid the hills of the Granite State, who, whatever may be his true position on the subject of Slavery, certainly presents a very Janus faced appearance at present, having made a strange speech on the subject at New Boston, having voted against permitting a citizen of the District to bring two of his own slaves into the District from Virginis, and also voted against a motion in the Senate to lay upon the table a petition from certain ladies of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and who was a member of a Convention which unanimously passed the following resolution, "Resolved that the holding human beings in bondage is a curse to any country: that we are opposed to Slavery, black or white, in all its forms and under whatever circumstances."-We confess that Virginia has good reason to fear "Northern men with Southern principles." She has had enough of them to satisfy all reasonable de mands, and the bare fact that in 1840 she cast he vote for Martin Van Buren (who was subsequently the Free Soil candidate for President,) in opposition to Harrison, born on her own soil, should at least make her cautious for the future. She should be sure this time, for now such a mistake may not be easily remedied. Let all men of all parties examine for themselves the principles, the associations, the memures of any people must characters with the wants localities and the characters of the candidates, and decide for themselves, and we have confident hopes that if such be the course pursued, Virginia, will in November next, add her name to the States who will rally to the support of the hero, the civilian, the patriot and the Virginian.

Benton & Douglass, The new organ of Benton, the St. Louis Democrat, denounces Senator Douglass in the fiercest terms, and the Republican says the article is evidently from Benton himself. It classes him with to preserve friendly and respectful relations nullifiers, and calls him a "bar-room politician, and the champion of the plunder interest in Con-

"Old Bullion" and "Young America" will not work in the traces.

A despatch from Baltimore says that Thus. H. Clay, Esq., son of Henry Clay, has written a letter to Col. Pickell of this city, in which he confradicts the store that he would not support Gen. Scott, and that he had so informed his father previous to his death. He says "if the vote of so-humble an individual as myself be of any consepeace, I authorize you to give it what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and Gra-

their State Constitution c alternat part, then, with there gave amajorus of 2 199 out of 2,345 votes a sampler to many. We election against a call of a Convention.

If I We make a general distribution of this num er of the Intelligencer, and many 'nersons wil refore, receive it who are not subscrib quest such to examine it, and if it suits them we pectfully solicit their patronage. IP An Arozograis, perhaps, due the patrons of e Intelligencer, for the delay in its appearance he detention in the arrival of our materials, caused v the low water is the main cause of the delay. We have gone to press with several articles in our assortment of type, still loitering on the way, which are very essential to that neatness and percal department of our paper. We, therefore, ask some degree of forbearance from our readers until we get fully under headway.

Many persons, who have authorised us verbally, to send them our paper, are unintentionally mitted on our daily list, owing to the pressure and lifficulties attendant upon a new office and the first me. Hereafter we will be better able to fill all orders, and we earnestly request all persons, who ntend taking our paper, to call and leave their ames and residence, as it will save us much trouole and prevent all embarrassment on the part of our carriers. We hope our friends and the public vill give this, their immediate attention.

Owing to the unexpected difficulties incident o a new arrangement, and putting in operation the different departments of a newspaper establishment, we shall be compelled to delay our next issu until Friday, by which time we shall be enabled to perfect all our departments and appear regularly s proposed. It would lessen our labor consider bly if those persons who design placing cards or advertisements in our paper, would prepare them at once, as we would thus be saved the labor of putting up and taking down copy daily,

Pittsburg and Stenbenville Bailread. We observe in the Pittsburg Commercial Jour nal, the published speech of our worthy friend, Dr. E. Smith, of Brooke, on the Holliday's Cov-Railroad bill, and have no hesitancy in pronounce ing it the best argument which can be made on hat side of the question. The editor of the Journal in his preface to the speech, evidently mis enceives the state of the question before the Vixginia House of Delegates, and leaves the impresiou on the mind of his readers that the question is now pending before the Legislature on the reversed report of the Committee of Roads, &c .-Dr. Smith's amendment was pronounced "carried" by a majority of two, but two members rose and stated to the Speaker that they had voted "no" on the amendment, and that their votes had no been recorded by the Clerk. This made a tie and the amendment was lost. The question then recurred to "agreeing with the Committee in their eport," and was decided in the affirmative by arge majority, so that the question is now out of he House, and fully disposed of. We learn that he Committee of the Senate were also decidedly adverse to the Petition

rmation as we can obtain in relation to the late terrible catastrophe on Lake Erie, caused by the collission of the Steamer Atlantic with the Propeller Ogdensburg. The Atlantic was bound West and had on board a large number of emigrants, mostof whom, we presume took deck passage ynd were lost. It is impossible owing to the loss of the heat books, to ascertain the number on board, or the names of the lost. The constant recurrence of such casupaties, imperiously calls for vindictive and stringent pre-ventive laws, and such as will address themselves alike to the pockets and the persons of steamboat managers. Among other suggestions we have boord, is one, that int mong other ungreatums we next a manage offices shall be prohibited by heavy penalties from nauring either hoat or cargo. If this were adopted, it night make boat owhers, who usually have no immediate ency in producing these disasters, more careful as om they would entrust their property, unprotected a t would then be from the dangers of navigation. Certain t is, that human life should be more cautiously dealt with, and awful indeed in the responsibility of those who by arelessness and recklessness; hurl 'unwarned' into etc.
ity three hundred rouls. There is fault somewhere, re ponsibility somewhere, and our legislators will be wan or the prevention of similar instances of wholesale and for such butchery of human life.

CUBA.

a decided anti-government movement at short notice. Various and important arrests were being made by the government, and implements of war, such as powder, ms, dec. dec., the found in small quantities in the vicinity rrangements for revolt have been made in the interior f self-government, far less of colonial, and the somer the oppressed Cubans throw off her yoks the better. They need no foreign aid to enable to do so. They are sufficient numerous to achieve their own independence, and I hey do not attempt to accomplish it they main as they are—slaves.

Death of Mrs. Gen. Taylor. MRS. TAYLOR, relict of the late President of the Inited States, Gen. Zachary Taylor, died at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, on the 14th inst. The Washington Telegraph says:

It appears but a few brief days since Ger Paylor and his estimable family entered this city in the floodlide of hope and enjoyment, and took ip their abode in the Presidential mansion, where e vista before them of four years appeared bu oo brief a period to possess the hey had been raised. And yet, ere even that has expired, the grass has long grown around he tomb of the noble old warrior, and the panion of his life has followed him to its dark por

Mrs. Taylor was a native of Culvert county Maryland, Tibe , over home

KOSCIUSKO AND SCOTT. The high estimate in which Gen. Scott was held by the lend of freedom and here of Poland, Koscinsko one o

Blowing extracts from a letter to Baron Hottingenr, du two revolutions, that of America and that of Ireland. The melancholy issue of the last has connected with him both melancholy issue of the last has connected with him both the affections of grief and admiration, drawing at once a lauret from history, and a sigh from song:

"Sir—May I beg you to express to Gen. Scott my great regrets that, owing to a severe indisposition, I am unable to leave Soleure, otherwise it would afford me the highest gratification to meet him half way between this and Paris to make his acquaintance; the more so, as he is charged by his government with the collection of information upon military subjects:

"He pleased to coavey my compliments to General Soot, and especially for his victories in Canada.—I hope the Americans will follow his crample—his coarse—his energy and his Virtues.

KOSCIUSKO.

BET BOTT TOWN.

Towa. The Whigs have elected both Congress men and carried the Legislature, thus securing U. S. Senator, alles N. CAROLINA -- Reid, dem., elected Governor

majority estimated at four or five thousand. Whigh have carried the House of Delegates, and have a majority on joint ballot, thus securing a U. S. Senator. Details not yet reported.

ys: "The question of Where is the West?"that West which we have all so often heard spo ken of as the Promised Land-is at length answered. A letter which we received yesterday says: "Many persons here's (in Alabama) "speak of moving West. Knowing that you are perfectly familian with that country, from personal observation, wil ou favor us in your next paper with a minute and articular description of San Antonio, Texas, and the country surround it? So San Antonio is the place! Well, that pretty and picturesque little city is a very pleasant place to 'jump off at,' and ve shall endeavor as speedily, as possible to satisfy ur correspondent's inquiries."

Mr. Hale has returned to his seat in the Sen ite, but evades all enquiries as to his intended ourse in reference to the Pittsburg Nomination viffi a pleasant story or a jest. As late as Tuesday norming he declined stating his determination, and it is probable that he has not yet formed one. He

DEATH OF JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE. DRATH F JOHN DOR AND RICHARD ROE.

By the London papers we learn that these distinguishs persons, who have lived so long (some neven or eight sin died years) as to be considered immortat, and who wer apparently the largest owners of real estate in Great Brian, will cease to exist on the 24th of October next, and of the recent session of Parliament providing that instead of the recent session of Parliament providing that instead of the present proceedings in actions of ejectment (in which these worthless aways look a complexous part) the wrishall be directed to the person in possession of the desame and property and in which the property and it is which the property and it is which the property and its property and its property and its which the property and its property and

of property and in which the property shall be described

To The New York Tribune, in a leader on the North Carolina election, says: "Governor Reid fection which we mean to attain in the Mechani- (Democrat) is personally popular, an able and times, shaken hands with about every man, flat tered every woman, and kissed every baby within its borders, '-and therefore can't be beaten by the

CHOLERA AT PERO. The St. Louis Union, the 12th, says that cholera had prevailed until within a few days past, to an almost unprecedente extent in Peru, Illinois, For several days in succession the deaths numbered from fifteen to twenty. Many of the principal and well known citizens fell victims.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN CALIFORNIA .- A TRILnad has been projected at Sacramento City to co nect with Marysville, some forty-five miles apart, running along the fine valley of the Sacramento.-The company has been organized, the capital to be \$1,500,000, of which \$5000 were paid down at the first meeting, to go on with the survey.

The Steubenville Herald says: The work of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad is progressing rapidly. The engineers are greatly encoun aged-the labor is lighter than they anticipated. The rails will most likely be laid on a part of the track, by the 1st of January, if not before,

JENNY LIND AT THE OPERA .- A London corres pondent of the Inverness Courier, in describing what he saw at the Opera, writes: Of Jenny Lind, too I had that evening a glimpse. She is a wreck of her former self; I could hardly have recognised her. She looks pole, worn, and haggard, in bad spirits and bad health; and, as she sat, the centre of a hundred opera glasses directed upon her, there was but one wondering and sympathising mu throughout the vast building.

IT The officers of the Henry Clay having pul lished a card, asking the public to daispend judgment," a correspondent of the Boston Herale thinks the public should rather "suspend" the officers. Paper, Car la, Card Boards.

The London Pictorial Times, in an article entitled , The Art of Making One's Fortune," states that one merchant in that city apends \$100,000 annually in advertise We observe from the Kentucky Commonwealth

that the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, has taken the field in favor of Scott and Graham, and is everywhere exciting the most ardent enthusiasm in behalf of the Whig nominations. Kentucky will do her duty on election day, and maintain her prominent position, as the firm endorser of Whig

From the latest advices from Texas, there is strong probability of an Indian war on that frintier. The Houston Telegraph of August ofh.

"There no longer remains a shadow of doubt, that an Indian war is raging upon our borders.— The savages have attacked some of the frontier posts, and have assumed a hostile attitude along the whole line of border settlements, from the Trinity to the Rio Grande. Several of the frontier settlements are breaking up, and women and children are again seen flying for protection to the more secured points in the interior. It is evedent, that the Genera Government has not prepared for the emergency; and unless some efficient force is immediately sent to the frontier by the State authorities, not only the frontier settlements, but some of the military posts may fall into the hands of the savages. We hope the Government will not wait to receive orde ment's delay, call a sufficient force of rangers into the field, to drive back the hostile bands from the frontier, and to attack them in their mountain fast

the names of Hon. Samuel Benton, of Miss., Thos. H. Clay of Kentucky, son of Henry Clay, and W. J. Minor Esq. We copy, from the papers in which they appeared, the letters of those gentlemen, fully refuting the reports referred to and have no doubt but that where the persons reported as changed are real characters, similar letters will in de

From the Musicarpin "Fing of the Criton."

Hon. Samuel Benton, of Marshall county, we are gratified to learn, has reconsidered his decleasion, published some time ago in the Verknburg Whig, as an elector on the Scoot and Graham ticket. "Mr. Ecaton is as able debater, and will perform yeomen's service in the pissent canvass, In reply to a letter addressed to him by serveral gentlemen of Holly Springs, soliciting him to engage in the canvass, "With my thanks, gentlemen, for the confiden

From the Beltimore American of yearday.

Another electionering story refuted,—The Democratic press throughout the country has been jublishing with great zest a statement that Thos. H. Clay, 2sq., the eldest son of Henry Clay, did not intend supporting Gen. Scott, and had as declared to his father previous to his death. Col. Pickell who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Thos. H. Clay, addressed to him a letter of inquiry as to the truth of the report, and received in reply the following letter, which completely and entirely relates the absurd rumor:

MANSFIELD, Algust 19, 1832.

Dear Colonel: Your letter of August 36 was only received this moning. I trust that you need no assurance from me that I seciprocate all your kind vishes and feelings as expressed in it.

You wole "it was published in some o the anti-Scott papers in this and other cities that you had attend to your immented nather, a sew days before his death, that you had determined to support Pierce and King, and not vote for Scott and Graham, and that your father approved of your determination." Such is not the fact. Pror to the meeting of the Whig Convention many apprehissions were entertained as to its action upon the Comprovise resolutions, and it was doubted by many whether its platform would be an strong as come of us deemed it ought to be; Under this state of things I temarked to my lather that I would not support, by my vote, the nominee of the Convention was strong and emphalic. They are strong enough for mer Gen. Scott has adopted them, and I belave him to be a man of bonor. Mr. Graham's position was never equivocal, If the vote of so hamble as individual as myself be of any consequence, I authorize you to give it what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and Graham.

I remain, truly, your friend.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the whiches deater from W. J. Minor. East in reby to the MANSPIRID Assest 19: 1822

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter from W. J. Minor, Eaq. in reply to the calumnious statement published by the Courier, naming him as a Whig who would not support soft. We have now shown that three out of five or six gentlemen who the correspondent of the Courier declared refused to sustain Scott are warm advocates of his election, and we have no doubt that such is the case with syrry one of those cited by the veracious writer. Thus do the slanders of

cited by the veracious writer. Thus di the slanders of the enemy sink one by one into the earth

NEW RIVER, Jugust 9, 1852.

Deer Sir:: My attention has been callesto an article in the "Louisnian Courier" of the 30th siltimo, headed "Change." in which the editor quotes frous a letter written by a gentleman of this parish, whoy after much honeyed commendation, asserts that I am one of the Whigs of Asconsion who will not support Scott for President. This is an error, and as it has been published with some parade, it ought, perhaps, to be corrected. It is true the writer has an error, and as it has been published with some parade, it ought, perhaps, to be corrected. It is true the writer has boped, the Whigs would have honored themselves and the office by piscing the first intellect of the age in the Presidency. As a Southern man, a Union man, and as an arror, an as as disappointed that Mr. Webster did not receive the nomination of the National Whig Convention for the Presidency. Nevertheless, he will give the nominess of the Convention is hearty support, as he believes our fifths of those will do who are mentioned in the article areferred to as secedary from the Whig ranks.

With all the erudition, literary taste, and borne-sense for which the correspondent of the Courier so kindly gives me stredit, I must contess myself at a loss to understand how pentlemen who are Whigs upon principle can refess to volt the Whig ticket merely because the nominees are not the men they would have selected. Still less can I comprehend how they would have selected. Still less can I comprehend how they would have selected. Still less can I comprehend how the whole while granks gen. Registman a lefter in the Natchez Free T adec of the 25th alt. Out that was the condition of the Still and they have would sooner trust Scott than Webster or Fillmone. As a word account of the Scott because of homest doubts as to soundness on the Compromise acts, can have those doubts as to soundness on the Compromise acts, can have those hobotts success against his convictions. Thus it is a proper to man, with the frankness ever characteristic of a true of man, with the frankness ever characteristic of a true of the property of the soundary of the soundary of the whig nomines on the Southern que tion; and scorns to endorse, even by allence, the standary had have been put liabed against the old commander and profiler in arms.

Vasy, respectfully, property of the standary of th

NEWS BY MAIL.

DREADFUL DISASTER. STEAMER ATLANTIC SUNK Three Hundred Lives Lost SAFETY OF THE PROPELLER. Below, we give the first accounts of the drend ful disaster on Lake Eric, and add the latest details, received up, to the hour of going to press: Enre, August 20, A. My

The steamer Atlantic, at two o'clock this morning came in collision with the Propeller Odens-burg, and received such damages, as to cause her k in half an hour. The loss of life is estinated at three hundred Souls, all passengers of the Atlantic. The propeller was hadly injured, which caused her to leak. She succeeded in reaching this town. This report is furnished by one of the Atlantic's passengers, who succeeded in swimming ashore after the accident.

SECOND DISPATCH. At two o'clock this morning, the steamer Atlantic came in collision with the Propeller Odensdurg, about six miles above Long Point. The steamer ran across the bow of the Propeller, striking forward of her wheel, on the larboard side.—The Propeller's engine had been reversed some ten minutes before the collision took place. The steamer continued on her course until she had run three miles from the place of contact, before her engine was stopped, which was caused by the water extinguishing her fires.

As soon as the damage to the Propeller was as

certained and repaired, she started for the steamer and found her sinking very last.

The Lake was covered for miles with floating fragments and persons clinging to them for life. Every exertion to save the sufferent was resorted

to, but we have no doubt a great many were The clerk of the Atlantic did not save his trip sheet, and therefore cannot tell the number of lost, but estimates the number of passengers on board, to be from 500 to 600, a large portion of which were emigrants.

The Propeller picked up and took from the wreck over 200 persons, it is impossible to say

how many were lost. THIRD DESPATCH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS 300 Lives Lost. When the collision took place, the passengers were all in bed, and the atmost consternation en-sued. Many of the steerage and deck passengers who were chiefly Norwegian emigrants, jumped overboard. The water gained fast and the fires were soon extinguished, and the boat rapidly sinking. A scene of terrible confusion followed.— The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, added horror to the calamity, by cries of frantic despair. The cabin passengers and others who could understand the exnortations of the Captain, were comparatively calm. They of begged it.

Holding these views, we cannot lock with any Holding these views, we cannot lock with any the senate to the captain and the capt thers who could understand the exhortations of provided themselves with chairs, settlers and beus and all who had patent life-preservers were saved. A great number of the enigrants jumped overboard in terror, and thus rushed to certain death. Amid the wildest shricks of the sufferers the boat sunk. The Ogdensburg did all in its power to preserve lives, and hundreds of human beings struggling in the water, were saved. About 250 of those picked up by the propeller were taken to Erie, and a large number of them left in the steamer Sultana

The clerk of the Atlantic has saved nothing. He thinks there were from 500 to 600 passengers on board, part of these emigrants between decks.—

Very nearly all the cabin passengers were 'saved, amusement will not be unseasonable just now. together with all the crew, with the exception of two or three waiters. The Propeller picked up

creek, Mich; A. Calkins, Belvidera, Ill.; J. L. D. Bissel, Mobile; J. S. Krowndo, R. Graves, Hainburg N. V.; A. Calvin, do V. Shawkor Che. burg N. Y.; A. Calvin, do.; J. Shawker, Clifton N. Y.; James Russell and lady, Stratsburg, N. Y.; George Hartley, Lasolle, Ill.; R. White and wife, Orwell, Vt.; W. J. Hall, Albany; G. E. Sunnel, Greene county, N. Y.

A Coroner's jury is now being held over one of bithe bodies recovered; name unknown. Beinils of the last California News

Below we give a synopsis of all the news of any ures of land in our beloved country interest; contained in the California papers. Murders, hangings, thefts and arsons, form rather too large a portion of the contents of these Journals, to make the news very agreeable.

The steamer S. S. Lewis, which left San Juan, on the 16th lun cisco, but lost a large number of passengers by a cisco, but lost a large number of passengers by a very maligaant fever, which they had contracted while detained so long on the Isthmus. Fourteen died on the passege, and twenty on the Isthmus. before the steamer left. They are those who left before the steamer left. They are those who left bill should become a law, and fearing that this passage of the Tennessee from Panama, twelve all passage of the Tennessee from Panama, twelve all rejected or staved off, until the close of he present rejected or staved off, until the close of he present

aged 30 years.

The news of the nomination of Pierce and Kino reached San Francisco on the 10th July, and Retween the let of June, and the 9th of July, there have critical in the harbor of San Francisco cannot the work of the work of the work of the major of the work of the work a large majority of them, lowcreated, at first, much surprise.

Between the lat of June, and the 9th of July, a large majority of them, however, being from the United States.

Judge Lyvens about holding his courts with some efficiency. At Shasta two men cambled and and one was the oil afterward, in cold bloom ple. He die 1

executioner Shar was right, sho actery. Tourants, was find the last set of the last set of the committee to known as Kir Shannon.

Dr. Horton and his wife, o Westerville, were the more worthy action of the unworthy motive when the more worthy action. both shot and killed on the 41 of luly, by the Sheriff, whom they resisted inhis dut. She first shot the officer in the groin, all was n turn shot

through the head.

At Carson Creek, murders and toberies are plenty. Ffty-seven are said to are been killed, and robberies to the amount of \$2,300 committed within a short time.

Major Michael H. Chevallie, disting Texan Ranger, died at Stockton on the 6th of July. Bad feeling existed in some pre between the

forces were regularly organize and hundre of the latter, French, Mexicans a., driven out of the latter, French, Mexicans a., driven out of the country.

The imnes generally were collific, and lusy prizes are quite common. Organize and lusy prizes are quite common. Organize of part me save only a few chips of quar, was found 60 febelow the surface, in Calay as county, weighin 25 pounds, worth 5,400 dolls. At Middle Form of the Uba, shafts are sun bout 30 feet, and as high as \$11 been taken out of the pan.

A party of miners worki in Soldier's Guich, at Volcano, says the Calay as Chronicle, washed Americans and foreigners. Upt the Manosa, forces were regularly organize and hundres of the latter, French, Mexicans c., driven ou of

Andreas, who have was to averaging about \$12 pensy.
Oregon Matters.—rom Oregon, we have dates to the 10th ult. Maj. M. J. Barnard, who of distinguished himsel in Mexico, at the head of a voltinguir regiment ued at Portland, on the 4th July, aged 33 years.

The gold mines in he Rogue River county, in the southern part of he Territory, are still yielding a fair return to the pier, although the water is

There has been great advance in flour in Oregon, owing to the small quantity of wheat raised. Many of as miles are idle. The demand raised. for breadstuffs in fregon the next twelve months, in consequence of the large emigration coming in, and the consumption at the mines, will probably equal all the sugars now on hand, together with the new crop, athout shipment of a single smel.
Isymmes or Janama.—Only six fatal cases of

Hermits of Hann.—Only as faill cases of cholera had occurred among the 1500 men working on the Panna militani.

Late in July a boat containing passengers, bound to Panna, and merchandize to the value of \$30,000, was magged in the Chagres are and sunk. Three of the party were drowned. The boxes were in manufactured by the boat was the containing passengers.

men. The . S. Troops who crossed over on the 27th, for cal min, had a hard time. Quite a number of ten stokened and died on the road. and many of err suffered all but death, especially the women and children. Many children were left in Prising without father and mother.— They wer cared for, however, by the benev-

Among the deaths in Panama, of those who be. Of course we to no rere that ar toward California, we notice that of least effect, nor co hose

Mary Greene, daughter of Col. Greene, of the the Boston Past, and also of Honorine Goodman, Signer of Charity, from Emmetaburg, Pa., one of set en on their way out.

The New Orients De in contains a report, adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of San Juan, called on the 19th uttime, "to consider and suggest such measures as they may deem necessary to protect themselves and their ripterests against the provisions of the treaty said to have been entered unto by the United States, Great Britain, and Costa Rica," as reported in the New York papers, The report asserts that San Juan, if left to herself, ries and of course are aciny could have obtained such terms from Nicarsgua or part. All their sympathies mosquito as would have ensured to her her independence and the olessings of self-government.—

versar law which impels all men, even at the peril of life, to seek to accommodate their form of policy to their situations, wants, and manners.—

In the mean time, however, and whils the ratification of the treaty is still pending, we would consider as an act of hostility, which should be prompt by repelled, any attempt by any one of the claimants to take possession of our city or territory, and to quarter troops in our midst. In view of such a contingency, and disclaiming all intentions. nace, we carnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens to adopt, as early as possible, such an organization as will enable them to resist successfully any and every encroachment upon their rights."

ATTEMPT TO BULLY THE SENATE. We ask the attention of our readers to the ne following account of the "Landless" Voters of the ru

mittee of the Senate, which the House has passed, the object of which is the gratuitous bestowment upon every "landless" American Citizen, who will reside upon and cultivate it, a certain number of acres of land from among the yet unsold lands of the United States. At a recent meeting of the advocates of the "vote-yourself-a-farm" policy, a scries of resolutions were adopted, the intention which is to intimidate the Senate into the passage of that the state of the ill. Readers do not need to be told that to the passage of that bill, we are earnestly opposed, for various reasons, some of which we have heretofore advanced. We greatly doubt its practical benefit, even to those whose interests it professes to regard. We deny that there exists any necessity for such neasures, and we can but regard its principle as inworking utterly impracticable. Moreover, the public lands are cheap enough, and can readily be

purchased by the industrious; and a man will love his homestead all the more, if he has carned instead favor upon an attempt to intimidate the Senate to pass the bill. Yet such is the purport of sundry resolutions adopted at a meeting thast evening, of the so called "land reformers," though in our judgement this is the last title to which they should Juggement his is the fast trace to which they should lay claim. Precious little "land", are they likely to "reform;" no fallow-ground will be turned up by their manuel labor; no corn planted or stock raised by their self-imposed toil. They covet the feverish excitement of political agitation and speech making, and the crowded city, with a precarious for Cleveland. Others came down in the Cars.— From the best information we can glean, we bemaking, and the crowded city, with a precarious subsistence, is by them preferred, to the more mon lieve that not less than three hundred lives are otonous and tranquil persuits of agriculture. Passing by this, however, let us glouce at the pream-amble and resolutions last evening. They will afford some relief for graver topics, and a diffic

Whereas, the laws which regulate and establish Mrs. S. H. Harris, Detroit; D. S. Waldbudge, Kalamazoo; R. M. Smith, Pen Yau, N. Y.; Walter Osbor, Montreal; L. Reed, Farmington, Ill.; Abner C. Ellis, Sandwitch, C. W.; Miss Myers, Utica; E. G. Everett, Greenfield Mass.; Mr. Brockway, Kenesha.; Captain Turner, Oswego: L. Ill Crepper, Coldwater: Mrs. Turner, Oswego:

ways successfully, to destroy all practical lib because it is the nature of all unjust land ten to increase idleness, ignorance, poverty, and

form of human antagonism, always ending in sociism; and

Whereas we, the friends of the finding these opinions, have burged bone, by the pass

narmony with the principles of republic ent; and Whereas we believe that the passage of be homestead bill, with all its present defects, confer a greater blessing on mankind, and re

last twenty years. Therefore
We, the riends of the free homestead bill, no in the hand of a committee of the Senate of the United States being earnestly solicitions that said session of Congress, and so lost, have resolved—
We have seen and commented upon some ric
exhibitions in the way of preambles and resolutions adopted at mass meetings of "land reform

wonderful jamble and and inane prod

act, we do not feel committed to the comp-tion of the unworthy motive which in prompted the more worthy action as the silly threat contained in the following colutions we trust that the Democratic Senators will practically

rebuke.

1. That as the success or defeat of the free homestead bill depends entirely upon the action of the Democratic members of the Sense of the Uni-ted States, of which body they constitte a decided majority, we will hold the Democrate a decided majority, we will hold the Democrate party of the United States responsible for its passage before the close of the present session of Congress.

2. That little said bill should not be passed at the present session of Congress it will be because the rights and interests of human v and of the

ea in saying to the Democratic party: of sions of frienship for our principle

and honduart is in any wards and townships "You leading one of have easerly volume to spen in behalf our principles at our pubmeetings, characterise them as pre-democratic aid proving their unfline "You lavehad the ver to carry those ples triumphanty in effect, and have "You have by this co e of action sin every hope we not been re-entertained glorious principes would be the up have freely proposed, at the transfer of the constant of the con one course oper to us w act for their

earnest, and ultimpromidential and Vic Presi party whose rec ples has for the ancy to party who

The report concludes as follows:

"Entering as subjects upon whom laws and institutions unsuited to our conditions and habits have been imposed, we would soon obey that universal law which impels all men, even at the per-| veil the fact that, whatspever that the Democratic party has co year has coaxed them to meet at the wigram and at their other headquarters its bading orators to speak at their me will case to exist after the election in nex?" Men do not often thus proclaim

"strong reasons, of a political We ask the attention of our readers to the following account of the "Landless" Voters of the rup on from the house-tops; but when City of New York to overawe the Senate of the United States, and especially the Democratic members of that body.

Vorr Yoursen's Frank.—A bill is now in committee of the Senate, which the House has passed, A interesting decision has just been the superior Court of Baltimore city, affer righ of a foreign Minister to sue out an

men. The case was that of the One Bosh Spencer, the Belgian Charge d against Romain de Boone and Ame Va against formation was made to quash the ings as the plaintill being a foreign Mini incapacitated to sue in the courts; and he was not an inhabitant of the District of bia, po whom the laws of Maryland, as we other citzens, of the United States, exter othe citzens of the United States, exter right to see in the courts of the State. It ther contended that the Supreme Court ther contended that the Supreme Court the court decided that a foreign Min case which involve no consequences after dignty for public character of his mission waite his immunity, or privilege, by whi independent of the civil and crimnal juri of the rountry in which he resides as a and that in a matter of private interests literty to institute a suit in a court of met. ou the consent of his sovereign, and the tarly submit himself to the jurisdiction by all which he selects, and to all the sequences of such a submission. It de that the Supreme Court has not excluded that the supreme court has not except in proceedings against A don or other public Ministers. The Min the pricelegs to succeed to the judgesture of the nation, and summent being called to answer elsewhere; but

orig suits against persons in State co elets to do so.

h regard to the objection that the Minist non resident, this count considered that I tri of Columbia was the Minister's leg entery of the State in which hier are s considered s ervice of his so



2 H. 图1 C110 WEXICO.

Lolosiana at and bea serious of Texas plon of the Out of Mexico at pt (Oho, T)

tern River

dge boat, scows Total for Li will bear

high as \$11 been taken out of the pan.

A party of miners workin in Soldier's Gulch, at Volcano, says the Calaras Chronicle, washed out of a single pan of dirt few days ago, fifteen pounds of gold! The class had been only of an average richness previous, this large amount being taken out of a pocks.

The miners at Casson Creek, Angel's and San Andreas, who have was to work their toms, are averaging about \$12 peristy.

Onegos Matters.—rom Oregon, we have dates to the 10th ult. Maj. M. J. Barnard, who so distinguished himsel in Mexico, at the head of the distinguished himsel in Mexico, at the head of the singular property of the United States, such fail-the will clearly indicate that our principles and measures will be discountenanced and repudiated by the Pierce and King administration, should they be elected; as few are are are arong reasons of a political matter next! And it is further resolved.—

That, a the event of failure of the Sente to the 10th ult. Maj. M. J. Barnard, who are distinguished himself in Mexico, at the head of the class of the sentence of the senten